

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, MAY 12, 1817.

[Vol. 31.]

**THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE**  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY  
**F. BRADFORD, Jr.**  
At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or  
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

## Commission Warehouse

**JEREMIAH NEAVE & SON,**  
Of Cincinnati, Ohio,  
Have erected large and commodious  
**Brick Warehouses & Cellars**  
For the reception of all kinds of Merchandise,  
Manufactures and Produce, for Storage, and Sale  
on Commission, for forwarding by the river or to  
country merchants. Bills and debts collected and  
promptly remitted. Purchases made and generally  
all BROKERAGE and COMMISSION BUSI-  
NESS, transacted.  
sit Cincinnati, February 19—

## DIRECT TAX OF 1815.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Direct of the United States for  
the year 1815, on the following described prop-  
erty, situate in this state, having remained  
unpaid one year from the time of the notifi-  
cation of the collector in whose district the  
said property lies, that the tax had  
become due and payable: the same, or so  
much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy  
the said tax due thereon, with an addition of  
20 per cent. will be sold at public sale at the  
collector's office, in the town of Lexington,  
in the county of Fayette, on 26th day of June,  
1817.

### IN THE EIGHTH DISTRICT,

Composed of the counties of Jefferson, Bullett  
Shelby and Henry.

Names of tax- | Description of | Am't of tax  
able persons. | property. | payable

Names of tax- able persons.	Description of property.	Am't of tax payable
Lewis Ashby's heirs, 300 acres on Bear- grass with cabin		13 45
Edward Ashby's heirs 100 on do.		3 90
Thomas Alcock 636 2 3 and 27 do on Floyd's fork, 68 1 3 acres on ditto,		40 36
Richard Adams 1000 acres on Gist's cr.		7 80
Thos. Bayne 560 acres on Rolling fork		3 90
George W. Baylor 1 lot in Louisville		3 90
James Boggess one lot in Shelbyville		3 90
Ab'm Buford 1000 acres on the waters of the Ohio		15 60
Rice Bullock 5 half acre lots in Louis- ville, No. 165, 233, 264, 265 and 266		7 40
Sam'l Beall 700 acs. on Howard's creek		5 46
Phil. C. S. Barbour 4000 & 5000 acres on the Ohio, Patton's cr. and 18 mile cr.		17 55
Daniel Bussard 68 acs. on Drennon's Lick creek		2 73
Mary Bird ex'r of W. Bird 800 acres on the Ohio		31 20
Otway Bird 1000 acres on do.		19 50
James Bell 187 acres on Clear creek		5 83
Isarah Boone 600 acs. on Five mile cr.		4 68
Jno Breckinridge 5000 acs. on Ohio and Bearbone		19 50
Thomas D. Carneal 100 on Brashear's cr. 5 lots in Louisville, 23 acres adjoining Louisville, 35 acres do.		118 56
N. B. Cooke 3 half acre lots in New-Cas- tle, No. 79, 80 and 81		7 40
Ralph C. Calhoun 307 acs. on Drenon's cr.		7 18
G. T. Cotton ex'r of O'Bannon 125 ditto on Floyd's fork		2 53
Benj. Cloak 24 acres, 64 do. in Jefferson and Henry		2 18
John Cozine 80 acres in Shelby		0 68
Abm. Chapman 518 acs. on Bullskin		11 70
James Crutcher 150 acs. on Rolling Fork		1 17
Edward Crow 325 acs. on Benson		1 90
William Cobb 8 6 acres on Salt river &c.		9 30
Daniel Cail 200 acres on Floyd's fork		3 90
Rich'd. Dallam 298 on do. 232		2 32
Robert Dougherty 1 lot, No. 16, in Shep- perdsville		0 20
Robert Davis 100 acres on Salt river		11 7
Thomas Davis 200 acres on ditto		1 91
Samuel Day 365 acres on Brashear's cr.		7 02
Wm. Dandridge's heirs 790 acs. on Big cr.		0 32
Cors. Damarree 44 acs. on Drennon's Lick creek		0 59
Peter Dimot 205 do. on six mile creek		7 08
Lucas Elmdorff 6000 ac. on Plumb cr.		63 60
James Eubank 400 acs. on Salt River		7 80
Martin Everhart 300 acs. on six mile cr.		9 73
John Elliott one lot in Westport		0 39
Cornelius Fenwick 200 acs. on Salt river		0 78
Stephen Fox 3 lots in New-Castle, No. 59, 60, and 61		0 47
Daniel Fields 1000 acres on Little Ken- tucky,		3 90
James Fly and Forbis 480 acres on Salt river		1 87
Eliphalett Frazier 1000 and 790 on do. Howard's cr		34 91
Abraham Froman 600 acs. on Salt river		1 56
John Fishback 150 acres		2 93
W. Fleming's representatives, 400 acs. 500 acres, 400 acres in Jefferson and Henry		56 00
James Gardiner 50 acres on N. fork of Benson		0 97
John Green 250 acres on Flat creek		1 95
Wm. Gunnell 250 acres on Plumb cr.		2 93
James Hawkins 200 acres on Fern do.		1 56
James Hampton 100 acres on Salt river		1 93
Jno. H. Hanna part of a lot in Louis- ville		9 75
James Hutchison 325 acres on Harrod's creek		2 54
George Hamblin 100 acres on Bearbone		0 73
John Howard 794 1-2 on the Ohio		92 90
Same 400 acres on Harrods creek		78 00
Samuel Hinch 300 acres on McCawley's creek		11 70
Joshua Howard 4300 acres on Benson		16 77
John Holker 1100 do.		8 38
Patrick Henry 1500 acres on Mill creek		17 55
Rachel Hollingsworth 650 acres on the Kentucky		5 07
Thomas Hawkins 800 acres on Fern cr.		15 60
Alexander Henderson 4500 acres on Drennon's Lick creek		17 53
Francis P. Hord 150 acres in Jefferson city.		2 93
Joseph Hughes 150 acres on Floyd's fork of Salt river		2 93
Michael Hargen 500 acres on Paten's cr.		1 93
Isaac and John Hogden 200 acres on Roll- ing fork		2 34
Geo. Harrison 750 acres on Floyd's fork		11 70
Nelly Jones one dwelling in New-Castle		1 95
Josiah Jones 499 acres Bullitt county		0 98

James Lamm 283 acres six mile creek	1 66
James Lams 25 acres, 880 do. 9; 5 do. the Ohio, Floyd's fork, &c.	15 45
R. Libby, W. Carnes, and Charles Slade 2000 acres on Drennon's Lick creek	7 80
James Larne 1100, 700 and 300 acres Shelby county	16 29
Hancock Lee 50 acres and 333 do. on Harrod's creek	11 96
Jabez Larue 500 and 400 do.	8 78
F. Lightfoot Lee 1000 on Cedar creek	3 90
Wm. Martin 100 acres on Long run	1 95
Nelson Maddux 30 do. on Elk creek	1 28
Samuel Merideth 1000 on N side of Long run	19 50
David Meade 2000 do. on Little Ken- tucky, 2000 do. on upper side Salt river	31 20
William Morris 3800 on do. Benson	14 82
Catharine Moore 1-3 of lot No 10 in Lou- isville, with brick dwelling	31 20
Charles Mortimer 4125 acres on Little Kentucky	7 80
Miller 500 ditto on Harrod's creek	5 85
Seneca McCrackin 800 do. Drennon's creek	9 36
John A. Mitchell & co. 290 do. 230 do. on Bullskin &c.	0 64
John Martin 1000 do. on Plumb creek	23 40
Benjamin Mills 1 lot No 80 in Louisville	15 60
Jas. Nourse 1000 acres on Drennon's creek	5 85
Jno. C. Owings 500, 500 & 4000 do. on Floyd's fork &c.	50 51
John P. Oldham 500 do. on Floyd's fork	3 90
M. O'nealy and others 4250, 250 do. on the Ohio	13 07
Waller Preston 1000 do. on Farin creek	19 50
Ralph Philips 1500 do. on Salt river	23 40
Andrew Potts 100 do. on Salt river	0 78
Thos. L. Preston 1000 do. and 300 on the Ohio and Kentucky	15 21
Thos. L. Preston's heirs 1200 acres on Beargrass	9 60
Ralph Philips 1300 do. on Salt river	19 14
Philip Pendleton's heirs 400 do. Patton's creek	7 02
Phil. J. Roots 220 do. on Harrod's do.	3 90
George Reed 672 do.	10 49
James Robb 150 do. on McCawley's creek	5 85
George Reed 365 do. on Brook's run	6 74
Samuel Rice 30 do. on Little Kentucky	0 59
Edmond Randolph's heirs 9000 ditto on Gose and Harrod's creeks	421 20
Alexander St. Clair 961 and 901 ditto on Gist's creek	21 45
Osbourne Sprigs 261, 200, 201, 342, 850 and 201 on Floyd's fork &c.	47 04
Henry Skipsworth 4555 1-2 do. on the Ohio	50 95
Edwards Stephens 1300 on Harrod's creek	25 35
Catharine Shropshire 330 on Buck's creek	3 90
Robert Sinclair 200 acres on Floyd's fork	1 56
David Southerland 250 do. Bullitt county	4 60
John Smith 100 on Salt river	1 17
John Smith 1500 do. on Patton's creek	8 15
Wm. F. Sima's heirs 1-2 of No 129, in Louisville, 1-2 of No 130, 1 do. No. 284	10 14
Robert Shanklin 1000 on Floyd's fork	19 50
James Seward 12300 do. on the Ohio river	31 20
Thos. Speed 150 do. between Beargrass and Fern creeks	5 85
Francis Smith about 1800 ditto on Floyd's fork	23 40
Hugh Smith 90 do. on Salt river	0 18
James Sanders 500 do. on Floyd's fork	7 80
Nathaniel Sanders 2100 ditto on Floyd's fork	32 76
Nathaniel Sanders Jr. 500 do. on do.	7 80
Joseph Shannon 139 do. on Drennon's creek	2 73
William Smith 600 do. on Benson	11 70
Ch S Timberlake 200 do. on Drennon's Lick creek	2 34
Stephen Triggs 130 do. Salt river	0 50
Ann Taliferro, P. Thornton and others 1800 ditto on Floyd's fork	17 55
Francis S. Taylor 300 and 1000 ditto on ditto	5 07
Dan. Thornberry 1420 ditto on Salt river and Floyd's fork	22 16
David Todd gard'n to James C. Todd 676 acres on Bullskin	13 19
Moses Tuttle 5000 ditto on Howard's creek, 1000 do. on Little Kentucky	109 20
Wm. Thompson 232 do. on Bullskin	4 53
Mary Vaughn 500 ditto in Henry county	3 90
John Voris senr. 278 do. on Gist's creek	3 71
Will S. Waller 1255 do. in Jefferson	4 88
Jacob Winter 933 do. on Horse creek, 109 do. on Gist's creek	7 58
Eli Williams 5000 ditto on	78 00
James Watson's trustees 1500 do. on Dren- non's Lick	7 55
Augustine Webb 21 do. on Mill creek	0 24
Will. C. Webb 1500 ditto between Dren- non and Mill creeks	17 55
Josiah Watson 985 do. on Harrod's creek	10 92
Thomas Whiting's reprs. 1000 do and 500 do. on Floyd's fork	23 40
William Withers 525 do. on do. 250 do on Ferreer creek	3 36
John M. Wilson 400 do. on Little Ken- tucky	4 63
Robert Walsh and others 2 lots in Louis- ville, No. 24 and 93	23 40

JOHN H. MORTON.

Collector Designated by the Secretary  
of the Treasury in the state of Kentucky.

Collector's Office, Lex. April 24, 1817.—17

## The Subscriber

WILL DELIVER at his Laboratory, during  
the Summer, a course of Lectures on Na-  
tural Philosophy and Astronomy, and also give  
lessons on the Mathematics. With his lectures  
will be connected such Chemical experiments  
as tend to shed light upon various parts of Na-  
tural Philosophy.

The course will commence on the first Mon-  
day of May, and be continued until the last week  
in September. The hour of attendance will be  
5 o'clock, P. M. every day in the week except  
Saturday. Having a tolerably complete Philo-  
sophical and Chemical Apparatus, Orrery,  
Globes, &c. no pains shall be spared to render  
the course useful. The female part of his  
school shall continue to meet with his most as-  
siduous care, the senior class in which, will,  
during the summer, be attending to instructions  
on Astronomy, Chemistry, and the Belles-Let-  
tres.

JAMES BLYTHE.

Lexington March 16

2-4f.

Masonic Diplomas,  
For sale at this Office.

## REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN GREAT-BRITAIN.

The secret committees, appointed by the  
two houses of the British Parliament, to ex-  
amine the evidences of supposed combinations  
in Great-Britain hostile to the established go-  
vernment of that country, made their reports  
on the 19th of February. The following is the  
one brought in by the commons' committee;  
the committee of lords express their convic-  
tion, "that designs destructive to the constitu-  
tion, have been extended, and are still extending  
widely, in many parts of Great-Britain."

### Report of the Committee of Secrecy.

That it appears to your committee, after a  
most attentive consideration of the documents  
submitted to them from various parts of the  
country, that attempts had recently been made  
to take advantage of the distresses of the la-  
boring and manufacturing classes of the nation,  
with a view not only to effect a parliamentary  
reform on the principle of annual parliaments  
and universal suffrage, but to cause the total  
overthrow of all our institutions, and of every  
description of landed and funded property.

That this system of general agitation chiefly  
proceeded from the doctrines maintained by a  
number of societies distinguished by the title of  
"Spencean," whose tenets were principally  
drawn from the works of a visionary writer,  
published above twenty years ago. That at meet-  
ings of those societies it was urged, that parli-  
amentary reform must be held out as the os-  
tensible object of their efforts, and with a view  
to mislead their enemies; but that it was in  
fact only a half measure; and that the people  
ought to look to the possession of the land, and  
nothing short of that; and that as to the con-  
stitution, of which so much had been said, this  
country had no constitution, for it was not to  
be found in any book, nor could any man tell  
what it was. In other societies found on the  
Spencean principles, it had been maintained  
that the only remedy for the grievances of the  
people was, to hunt down the land owners, and  
to deprive those still greater wretches the fund  
holders of their pretended rights.

It appeared also, that these, and other socie-  
ties of a similar character, had been guilty of  
the most blasphemous and impious proceedings;  
and that as they assumed to be of a convic-  
tured nature, their political discussions were fol-  
lowed by songs of the most inflammatory and sed-  
itionary description, and by the recitation of pro-  
fane parodies of the liturgy, and of various parts  
of the holy scriptures.

That in order to extend the principles of  
these societies over the whole Kingdom, the  
most active efforts were made by their various  
members; and in consequence those principles  
were disseminated in speeches at public meet-  
ings to the discharged soldiers and sailors,  
and to the distressed laborers & manufacturers  
of the country; and that, in aid of this object,  
incredible activity had been used to disperse  
cheap, and in many instances gratuitous pub-  
lications, unfolding the doctrines of the socie-  
ties.

That it had been proved to the entire satis-  
faction of your committee that a number of the  
members of these various societies, acting in a  
body as delegates conceived, and declared, that  
in their opinion the objects which they had in  
view might be and ought to be insured by an  
effort of the physical strength of the people to  
overpower the constitutional authorities. That  
they considered the first step which should be  
taken by them for this purpose was by their  
individual exertions to discover and foment the  
discontents of the metropolis and its vicinity;  
and that reports of their proceedings were  
made by the individual delegates to the gen-  
eral body.

That it appears to your committee that a  
plan was formed, by the sudden rising in the  
dead of night, to surprise the soldiers, and in  
the terror which would be thereby occasioned,  
to set fire to the town in various places, and  
to take possession of the barracks, the tower and  
the bank. That to assist in the execution of  
this project, a formidable machine was invent-  
ed, with which the streets could be cleared of  
all opposing force. This plan was however re-  
linquished as premature; and it was resolved  
that it would be more proper to ascertain the  
strength of the popular party, by convening  
meetings under the pretext of taking into con-  
sideration the legal mode of redressing grievan-  
ces; and a map of London having been exam-  
ined, Spaffields was selected whence an attack  
on the bank and tower could with the greatest  
facility be made. That the first meeting at  
Spaffields was accordingly advertised for the  
15th of November, and that printed and writ-  
ten placards were exhibited in all parts of the  
town, of one of which the following is a copy:  
"Britons to arms! The whole country only  
waits the signal from London. Break open the  
gunsmiths. Arm yourselves with all sorts of  
instruments. No rise in the price of bread, No  
Regent. No Castlereagh. Off with their heads!  
No taxes, no bishops; they are all useless lum-  
ber."

N B 5000 of these bills are posted up in the  
town, and in the principal parts of the neigh-  
borhood.

That the intended insurrection assumed all  
the symbols of the French revolution. That a  
committee of public safety was formed, con-  
sisting of twenty four members. That flags  
and cockades were prepared for the occasion:  
But that on the 15th of November, when the  
first meeting took place, there was no violence  
(although there was some plundering in the  
evening of the day) and that the meeting ad-  
journed to the second of December, by which  
time it was hoped means might be found to ac-  
celerate the accomplishment of the projected  
undertaking.

That your committee find that not a moment  
was lost in the interval between the first and se-  
cond meeting, to take advantage of every cir-  
cumstance which could further the attainment  
of the objects in view. Additional publications  
of an inflammatory nature were circulated every  
where. Endeavors were made to raise a gen-  
eral subscription for the support of those who  
had relinquished their ordinary occupations,  
to enable them to devote themselves to those  
purposes, which persons had hitherto chiefly  
been paid by a principal member of one of the  
societies. A plan was formed for the seduc-  
tion of the soldiers, by raising hopes of pro-  
motion in the event of their joining in the ap-  
proaching attempt, and exciting discontent a-

mong them by a story of the landing of a foreign  
force in the country. It was again recommend-  
ed that the barracks should be the object of  
particular observation.—Those quarters of the  
town where distress was most prevalent were  
visited by individuals appointed to inflame the  
people. Those Warehouses along the River,  
and those shops in various parts of the town  
where arms were deposited, were carefully no-  
ted. A plan was also formed for the seduction  
of the sailors, by offering them additional pay  
under the new government which was about to  
be established.

That immediately before the meeting of the  
2d December, many persons connected with  
these proceedings procured arms of various  
descriptions. It was thought that sufficient  
means had thus been obtained to carry on the  
intended operations for at least two hours, by  
which time it was supposed enough would be  
got from the gunsmiths and other depots to  
arm a considerable number of individuals. The  
manufacture of tri-color ribbon was encouraged  
with a view of rendering it familiar to the eyes  
of the public.

Your committee have further received un-  
doubted information, that a large number of  
pike heads had been ordered of one individual,  
and 250 actually made by him, and delivered  
and paid for. It was also undubitably intend-  
ed to liberate the prisoners in the principal  
goals in or about the Metropolis, in the hope  
of their concurrence and assistance in the in-  
tended insurrection. Addresses were intro-  
duced into some of the prisons, and recom-  
mended to be communicated to others, in  
which the persons confined were invited in the  
name of the tri-colored committee, to rally  
round the tri-colored standard, which would  
be erected on Monday, December the 2d, & to  
wear tri-colored cockades themselves. It was  
promised that the prisoners should be liberat-  
ed by force, and arms were stated to be pro-  
vided for them, and they were directed to be  
ready to assist them in overpowering the turn-  
keys. A wagon was hired for the business of  
the day, in which the flags and banner, or stand-  
ard, which had been previously prepared, to-  
gether with some ammunition, were secretly  
conveyed to the place of meeting. From this  
wagon, before the sensible business of the  
day commenced, in the other part of the field,  
the most inflammatory speeches were delivered,  
tending directly to excite insurrection, and  
concluded by an appeal to the multitude assem-  
bled, whether they were prepared to redress  
their own grievances. A tri-colored cockade  
was then exhibited, and the tri-colored flag  
was displayed and a number of persons follow-  
ed it out of the field.

The direction which they took, was towards  
that part of the town previously designated;  
gunsmiths' shops were broken open, adresses  
and offers were made to the soldiers at the  
tower to induce them to open the gates; but  
from the failure of the numbers expected to  
join the insurgents, no attempt was made to  
force the gates. An attack was, however, made  
upon the city magistrates, assembled in the  
Royal Exchange, a shot fired and a tri-colored  
flag and cockade openly displayed and seized  
on the offender.

In reviewing the whole of the transactions  
of the 2d December, your committee are firm-  
ly persuaded that, however improbable the  
success of such a plan may appear, it yet was  
deliberately premeditated by desperate men,  
who calculated, without reasonable ground,  
upon defection in their opposers, and upon  
active support from those multitudes whose  
distress they had witnessed, and whom they  
had vainly instigated to revolt. That conse-  
quently it was not merely the sudden ebullition  
of the moment, or the unauthorized attempt of  
any unconnected individual.

Your committee are further convinced that,  
notwithstanding the failure of the 2d of De-  
cember, the same designs still continue to be  
persecuted, with sanguine hopes of success.

Your committee, having thus stated the gen-  
eral result of the evidence which has been laid  
before them, respecting the state of the metro-  
polis, have now the no less painful duty of call-  
ing the attention of the house to what has been  
passing during the period in different parts of  
the country; a subject of equally momentous  
consideration. The first thing which has here-  
tofore attracted your observation, is the widely  
diffused ramifications of a system of clubs,  
associated professedly for the purpose of parli-  
amentary reform, upon the most extended  
principle of universal suffrage and annual parli-  
aments. These clubs, in general, designate  
themselves by the same name of Hampden  
clubs. On the professed object of their in-  
stitution, they appear to be in communication  
and connection with the club of that name in  
London.

It appears to be a part of the system of  
these clubs, to promote an extension of clubs  
of the same name and nature, so widely as, if  
possible, to include every village in the king-  
dom. The leading members are active in the  
circulating of publications likely to promote  
their object. Petitions, ready prepared, have  
been sent down from the metropolis to all so-  
cieties in the country, disposed to receive  
them. The communication between these  
clubs, takes place by the mission of delegates.  
Delegates from these clubs in the country,  
have assembled in London, and are expected  
to assemble again early in March.—  
Whatever may be the real object of these  
clubs in general, your committee have no hesi-  
tation in stating, from information on which  
they place full reliance, that in far the greater  
number of them, and particularly those which  
are established in the great manufacturing  
districts of Lancashire, Leicestershire, Not-  
tinghamshire, and Derbyshire, and which are  
composed of the lower order of artisans, not  
having short of a revolution is the object ex-  
pected and avowed.

Your committee find from equally undoubt-  
ed information, that the doctrines of the Spen-  
cean clubs have been widely diffused through-  
out the country, either by the extension of simi-  
lar societies, or more frequently by the inter-  
vention of missionaries or delegates, whose busi-  
ness it is to propagate those doctrines through-  
out every society to which they have access.  
It is the universal practice of these societies  
to require from the members a small week-  
ly subscription, which provides a fund for  
the expenses of these missionaries, and also  
for the purchase of seditious tracts, which  
are read and commented on at their meetings.  
Some of these tracts, now before your commit-  
tee, inculcate, in the most artful manner, the  
necessity of overturning what they call, "the  
privileged class," as distinguished from the

people, who are described as consisting of la-  
borers, artisans, tradesmen, and every profes-  
sion useful to society. A new order is de-  
clared to be the people; rebellion is justified  
by the assertion that a nation cannot be a re-  
bel; and all religion is disavowed, as well as  
loyalty, by the assertion in answer to the  
question,

"Would you live without gods or kings?"

"We abjure tyranny of every kind."

It seems, indeed, to be a part of the system  
adopted by these societies, to prepare the  
minds of the people for the destruction of the  
present frame of society, by undermining not  
only their habits of decent and regular subor-  
dination, but all the principles of morality  
and religion. Your committee find that there  
is scarcely any very numerous society in the  
parts above referred to, of whose proceedings  
they have obtained an account, in which some  
of the leading speakers do not openly avow  
the most seditious opinions, and do not excite  
their hearers to be prepared for actual insur-  
rection. Topics for discussion are selected  
with this view; amongst others, the question,  
whether the Jacobin or the loyalist was the  
best friend to his country? Even where peti-  
tioning is recommended, it is proposed to be  
conducted in such a manner, by an immense  
number of delegates attending in London at  
the time, in several parties attached to each  
petition, as might induce an effort to obtain  
by force whatever they demanded. A general  
idea seems prevalent among these who com-  
pose these societies, that some fixed day, at no  
great distance, is to be appointed for the gen-  
eral rising. They have been taught to look  
to the meetings in London, as the signal for  
their operations, and have been in the habit of  
adjourning their own meetings simultaneously  
to the same day; and it is a lamentable in-  
stance of the common interest which they  
feel, if not the connection which is formed  
with those most implicated in the outrages  
committed in the metropolis, that about Man-  
chester, and some other places, the greatest  
excitation was manifested previous to the  
meetings in Spa Fields on the 2d December,  
and the taking of the tower, and the ruin of  
the bank, were publicly and confidently pre-  
dicted. The news of the result was im-  
mediately expected; the roads were crowded,  
during the night, with a number of persons,  
many of them delegates from the different so-  
cieties in the country, waiting the arrival of  
the mail coach, and the disappointment was  
not concealed, when it was ascertained that the  
road was quiet without much serious or ex-  
tensive mischief.

It appears that the confidence of the disap-  
pointed is such, that they represent the num-  
ber enrolled, as amounting to several hundred  
thousand; and that their societies are daily  
increasing; that in their lists they distinguish  
by particular marks, those among their sub-  
scribers, who are able-bodied men, and ready  
to act when required; and that they also  
keep a list of those who refuse to join them,  
in what they call a "black book," and threat-  
en vengeance against those persons when the  
general insurrection shall take place. In some  
parts of one populous county, where nearly  
every village has already its Hampden club,  
the members make it no secret they consider  
themselves as of no other use than as their be-  
ing ready to act whenever they are called up-  
on; on their admission, they are said to be  
listed, and receive a secret card, with the  
words "be ready, be steady."

The habits and manners of these persons  
seem entirely changed; they already calcu-  
late on the share of land which each is to pos-  
sess, and point out the destruction of the  
churches, as the necessary consequence of  
their success. It appears that preparations  
are in progress, in several



have engaged to a certain extent, in the projects of the disaffected, but in whom the principles of moral and religious duty have not been extinguished or perverted by the most profane and miserable sophistry, would withdraw themselves before these projects were pushed to actual insurrection.

But with all these allowances your committee cannot contemplate the activity and arts of the leaders in this conspiracy, and the numbers whom they have already seduced, and may seduce; the oaths by which many of them are bound together; the means suggested and prepared for the forcible attainment of their objects; the nature of the objects themselves, which are not only the overthrow of all the political institutions of the kingdom, but also such a subversion of the rights and principles of property as must necessarily lead to general confusion, plunder, and bloodshed; without submitting to the most serious attention of the house, the dangers which exist, and which the utmost vigilance of government, under the existing laws, has been found inadequate to prevent.

#### OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. WARDEN'S LETTERS, (CONTINUED.)

From eleven to twelve we were prepared to receive Napoleon on board—and Lord Keith, as it may be presumed, from the noble delicacy of his situation and feelings, declined receiving the usual compliments attendant on his rank, that they might, according to their settled form, devolve on the ex-emperor, whose sounding titles had passed away with the power that bestowed them. The rank of general is considered as adequate to all his claims on a government who never acknowledged him under any other. A captain's guard of marines was arranged on the poop, to wait his arrival, with orders to present arms and the drum to beat the roll thrice: the usual salute to a general office in the British service.

The barge of the *Tonnant* reached the Northumberland in a few minutes after it left the Bellerophon. Our quarter-deck was covered with officers, and there were also some individuals of rank who had come round from motives of curiosity, to view the passing scene. Besides the object of general attraction and attention, the barge contained Lord Keith and Sir George Cockburn, Marshal Bertrand, who had shared in all his imperial master's fortunes, and the generals Montholon and Courgon, who had been, and still continued to retain the titles of his aids de camp. As the boat approached, the figure of Napoleon was readily distinguished, from his apparent resemblance to the various prints of him, which are displayed in the windows of the shops. The marines occupied the front of the poop, and the officers kept the quarter-deck. An universal silence prevailed when the barge reached the side, and there was a grave, but anxious aspect in all the spectators which, in the opinion of others as well as myself, was no small addition to the solemnity of the ceremonial. Count Bertrand ascended first, and having bowed, retired a few steps to give place to him whom he still considered as his master, and in whose presence he appeared to feel that all his most respectful homage was still due. The whole ship's company seemed at this moment to be in breathless expectation. Lord Keith was the last that quitted the barge, and I cannot give you a more complete idea of the wrapped attention of all on board to the figure of Napoleon, than that his lordship, high as he is in naval character, admiral also of the channel fleet, to which he belonged, arrayed in full uniform of his rank, and emblazoned with the decorations of his orders, did not seem to be noticed, nor scarcely even to be seen, among the group which was subject to him.

With a slow step Bonaparte mounted the gangway, and, on feeling himself firm on the quarter-deck, when the guard presented arms and the drum rolled. The officers of the Northumberland, who were uncovered, stood considerably in advance. Those he approached, and saluted with an air of the most affable politeness. He then addressed himself to Sir George Cockburn, and hastily asked for the *capitaine de vaisseau*, who was immediately introduced; but finding that he did not speak French, he successively spoke to several others, till an officer of artillery replied to him in that language. Lord Lowther, and the honorable Mr. Lytton, were then introduced to him; and in a few minutes he intimated a desire, though more by gesture than by words, to enter the cabin, where he continued about an hour.

His dress was that of a general of French infantry, when it formed a part of his army. The coat was green, faced with white; the rest was white, with white silk stockings, and a handsome shoe with gold oval buckles. He was decorated with a red ribbon and a star, with three medals suspended from the button hole. One of them represented the iron crown and the others different gradations of the Legion of Honor. His face was pale, and his beard of an unshaven appearance. Indeed, his general aspect justified the conjecture that he had not passed the preceding night in sound repose. His forehead is thinly covered with dark hair, as well as the top of his head, which is large, and has a singular flatness: what hair he has behind is bushy, and I could not discern the slightest mixture of white in it. His eyes, which are grey, are in continual motion, and hurry rapidly to the various

objects around him. His teeth are regular and good; his neck is short, but his shoulders of the finest proportion.—The rest of his figure, though a little blended with the Dutch fulness, is of a very handsome form.

It may be thought, perhaps, that I am very minute in my description of this distinguished person—but I fancied you would expect it of me, and that your well known predominant curiosity on the subject must be gratified by it. Besides, I may be naturally induced, from my studies, my profession, and my habits, to examine the human figure with an anatomical eye; and on particular objects, I have sometimes ventured, for I may safely acknowledge it to you, to indulge a reverie as to the conformation of the human frame, and deduce notions, erroneous enough perhaps, from a comparative view of corporal form and structure, with intellectual capacity and leading dispositions. Indeed I am ready to acknowledge that I actually presumed to play Lavater a little with the late emperor of France and king of Italy—but I shall not trouble you at present with the result of my vagaries.

On returning upon deck, he engaged in conversation with Lord Lowther, Mr. Lytton, and Sir George Byngham for an hour before dinner. It is understood he complained of the severity with which he was treated, in being consigned to pass his days on the rock of St. Helena, buffeted by the winds, and amidst the waste of waters; and that he could not comprehend the policy or the apprehensions of England, in refusing him an asylum, now that his political career was terminated.—He continued to repeat a succession of questions to the same effect, with some degree of impetuosity; but it would be taking a liberty with Mr. Lytton, who principally maintained the discourse with him, to repeat that gentleman's replies from the information of others. I shall only observe, that they were accompanied with that courteous address which might be expected of him.

In a conversation which I had with Count Bertrand on the following day, he complained in very forcible terms, of the needless cruelty of their allotment. The emperor, he said, for that title he continued to receive from his attendants, had thrown himself on the mercy of England, from a full and consoling confidence that he should there find a place of refuge.—He asked, what worse fate could have befallen him, had he been taken a prisoner on board an American ship, in which he might have been able to make his escape. He reasoned, for some time, on the probability of success in such an attempt; and they might now, he added, have cause to repent that his imperial master had not risked it. He then proceeded:

"Could not the emperor, think you, have placed himself at the head of the army of the Loire? and can you persuade yourself that it would not have been proud to range itself under his command? And is it not possible—nay, more than probable, that he would have been joined by numerous adherents from the North, the South, and the East? Nor can it be denied that he might have placed himself in such a position, as to have made far better terms for himself than have now been imposed upon him. It was to save the further effusion of blood that he threw himself into your arms; that he trusted to the honor of a nation famed for its generosity and love of justice; nor would it have been a disgrace to England to have acknowledged Napoleon Bonaparte as a citizen. He demanded to be enrolled amongst the humblest of them; and wished for a little more than the heavens as a covering, and the soil of England on which he might tread in safety. Was this too much for such a man to ask? Surely not; nor could such a man imagine, in any moment of depression, if it were possible for such a spirit as his to be so depressed, that the boon would be refused him. It might rather have been a subject of pride to England, that the conqueror of almost all Europe but herself, sought, in his adverse fortune, to pass the remainder of a life, which forms so splendid an epocha in the history of our age, in any retired spot of her domains, which she might have allotted him."

He acknowledged that Napoleon had consulted him as to the probable magnanimity of the English government, on the measure then in contemplation; but in this instance he said, "I refused the opinion he requested of me. It was not from any preconceived opinion to the prejudice of the English nation; no—far from it, that I hesitated for once to obey him. But I could not allow myself to become his counsellor in such a critical moment, and on a matter of so much importance to the comfort of his future life, and the honor of his name. I was not afraid of any personal injury being offered to him: of that I entertained not the shadow of an apprehension; but I thought it not impossible that his liberty might be endangered, as indeed it was, by the resolution of that hour. I was so agitated by my hopes and my fears in alternate succession, that I could only beg of him to accept my loyal and faithful assurance that I would wait upon his fortunes whatever they might be; but it was for him alone to shape the way to them. Nor can I express" he added, "how much I rejoice at my persevering resolution; for had any opinion of mine been necessary, in the slightest degree, to the situation in which I now behold my emperor, I should never again enjoy a peaceful moment." The terms in which he expressed his thoughts, and the tones

which animated them, proved the state of his feelings. There was a kind of soldier-like resolution in his manner; but I could perceive that sorrow was in his heart; and firm as I am in my loyalty as an Englishman, and proud as I am and as every man born in our glorious Island ought to be of that distinguished name, and though his enthusiasm betrayed him into sentiments and opinions, in which I could not, by any means, acquiesce, I do not hesitate to acknowledge my disposition to admire the emotions of the faithful Frenchman.

Madame Bertrand's complaints were different in their character as well as language from those of the count her husband: her air and manner were sometimes even accompanied with a gleam of distraction. "What can you think," she once said to me, "of my situation? does it not appear to you to be most lamentable; and where are expressions to be found that can suit the description of it to the poignancy of my feelings? What a change for a woman who had held a high rank in the gayest and most splendid court in Europe; where her consequence was such that thousands sought her smiles and were proud to bask in them. The wife of Count Bertrand, grand marshal of the palace of the emperor of France, is now destined, with her three children, to accompany an exiled husband to an insulated rock, where the pride of station, the pomp of life, and the song of pleasure, will be exchanged for a scene of captivity, and such, with all its promised attentions and indulgences, it must appear to us, surrounded as it is, by the barrier of a boundless ocean."

She was curious to know what the people of England thought of her husband; when I told her that, as far as I could judge, they entertained an higher opinion of him than of any marshal of France, and that his faithful attachment to Napoleon had a romantic air which was not without its admirers in England. It was, indeed, in consequence of that determined feeling, in opposition to what might be supposed to be his real interest, and the earnest entreaties of his family, that Madame Bertrand had well nigh completed an act of suicide. The agonizing attempt to throw herself from the Bellerophon into the sea took place, it seems, in the evening of the day when Napoleon was informed of his future allotment, and probably, at the moment when the afflicting communication was first made to her.

The little *Bertrand's* are interesting children: the youngest is between three and four years old; the eldest is a native of Trieste, and was born when his father was governor of the Illyrian provinces; the second is a girl of an animated disposition, that betrays occasional symptoms of violence. The military character appears to have seized on the infant minds of these sprightly urchins: from morning till night they are employed in fencing, marching, charging on a half-canter, in imitation of cavalry, &c. &c. in which the girl joins with a true Amazonian spirit, under the direction of a little French boy, who, I presume, was born in a camp.

Neither Count or Madame Montholon can speak English; he is a handsome little man, and she a very elegant woman; they have one common comfort, and they seem to think it so, in a charming little boy; you must perceive, that I am by degrees, though rather in an irregular manner, making you acquainted with the whole of our curious party; but you must be sensible that it is the best mode which I can employ.

In a conversation with Count Bertrand, which happened to glance on the subject of the battle of Waterloo, he could not hide his sensations. The little he said was in a plaintive tone, though expressed with candor, and accompanied with expressive shrugs of lamentation. "We fought that day," he said, "for the crown of France; but you gained the battle, and we are undone." I asked him whether he had read Marshal Ney's letter to the Duke of Otranto, in defence of his conduct on the bloody field. That publication it appeared, he had not seen; and when I informed him in what manner the marshal had censured his master's conduct, and that, in the public opinion he was thought to have cleared himself from the imputation of erroneous conduct;—"Well, well," he replied, "had I been in the command of Marshal Ney's division, I might, perhaps, have done worse; but, as I was, I saw much to blame;" but, in comparing Bonaparte with Ney, he cast his eyes upwards to the heavens, and suddenly lowering them to the earth, he exclaimed, with a very significant action, "indeed, indeed, the difference is equally great."

From the information I received in my conversation with our French guests, it appears that the emperor's abdication in favor of his son, is a matter which, as far at least as my knowledge extends, has been altogether misconceived in England; I mean as referring to the immediate and approximate causes of it. If the communications made to me were correct, and I am not willing to imagine that they were invented merely to impose upon me, a grand political scheme was contrived by *Fouche* to outwit his master, and it proved successful. The name of that crafty politician and ready revolutionist, is never mentioned by the members of our little cabin *Utica*, without the accompaniment of execrations, which it is not necessary for you to hear, as it would be ridiculous for me to repeat. Not Talleyrand himself is so loaded with them as the

arch betrayer, who has just been mentioned. It was, indeed, a decided opinion of the moment, among our exiles, that *Fouche* would contrive to hang Talleyrand; or that the latter would provide an equal fate for the former; and that if they both were suspended from the same gibbet, it ought to be preserved as an object of public respect for the service it had done to mankind, by punishing and exposing two so consummate offenders as ever disgraced the social world. The *Historiette* to which I have alluded, was thus related:

On Napoleon's return to Paris, after his disastrous defeat at Waterloo, and when he may be supposed to have been agitated by doubt and perplexity, as to the conduct he should pursue in that extraordinary crisis, a letter was offered to his attention by the duke of Otranto, as having been received by the latter from Prince Metternich, the Austrian minister. It was dated in the preceding April, and the diplomatic writer stated the decided object of his imperial master, to be the final expulsion of Napoleon the First from the throne of France; and that the French nation should be left to their interrupted decision, whether they would have a monarchy under Napoleon the Second, or adopt a republican form of government. Austria professed to have no right, and consequently felt no intention to dictate to the French nation. The final and ratified expulsion of the traitor, (such was the expression) is all the Austrian emperor demands of France.

Napoleon seized the bait, and immediately abdicated in favor of his son; but he had no sooner taken this step, than he discovered the double game *Fouche* was playing. The letter was a forgery, and it soon appeared that the emperor of Austria had it not in his power, if he had ever indulged the contemplation, to clothe his grandson with a political character.

After he quitted Paris, the ex-emperor and his suite pursued an uninterrupted progress to the sea-coast, and it is their opinion that they might have continued in an inactive state, and without any reasonable apprehension of disturbance, for a much longer time than Bonaparte's impatience would allow, in the vicinity of Rochfort.

On his first arrival among us, he occasionally expressed a wish to be informed of the contents of the English newspapers; but as it could not be a pleasant circumstance to him, to be made acquainted with the manner in which his character, conduct, and circumstances were necessarily treated and observed upon by our journals, there was a delicacy maintained in avoiding a communication of their contents. The truth is not to be spoken, or in any way imparted, at all times, is a proverb which was now faithfully adhered to on board the Northumberland. The Count de Las Casas had indeed offered to qualify his general in the course of a month, to read an English newspaper, with the requisite intelligence of the language; an undertaking which it is not very probable he would have been able to accomplish; but he could not induce his master to become his scholar; for the matter was cut short by the following reply: I well know that you think me a very clever fellow; but be that as it may, I cannot do every thing—and among those things which I should find impracticable, is the making myself master of the English language in a few weeks.

Here I shall conclude my first letter; or, as it may prove, the first division of my epistolary narrative; at all events, it will be ready for the first opportunity which occurs for its transmission to you. If it tends to your amusement, or in any degree to the satisfaction of your curiosity, *tant mieux*; but be that as it may, it will give me the opportunity of saying, how do you do? God bless you! as well as offering my regards and kind remembrances to our common friends.

Adieu, &c. &c. W. W.  
(To be continued.)

From the Washington Recorder.

#### RECEIPT FOR DESTROYING CATERPILLARS ON FRUIT TREES.

As soon as the nest of the caterpillar makes its appearance, take a brush (or mop) with a handle sufficiently long to reach the nest on the trees; dip the brush (or mop) into a strong white-wash made of fresh stone lime and rub the place where the nest is sufficiently—this proves at once an effectual cure. My orchard last season was full of caterpillars' nests, until I used the white-wash, which totally destroyed them, and I see no appearance of any caterpillars in my orchard this season. T. TROTTER.

#### Dani. Bradford & Robt. Megowan.

Having connected themselves in the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS only, under the firm of

#### BRADFORD & MEGOWAN

Will punctually attend to the disposal of any articles entrusted to their care & transact Commission business generally. Their store is kept in the corner of Short & Upper streets, in the red frame house, next door above Col. James Morrison's.

Lexington, April 19.

#### REMOVAL.

**JOSEPH FAYNE, (Taylor.)** RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has moved his shop from Mill street, to the corner of High and Water streets, where his business will be carried on with neatness and despatch, he trusts from his constant and undiverting attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. Lexington, April 7th, 1817

**Masonic Diplomas,**  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

#### Kentucky Agricultural Society.

IN PURSUANCE of a call from the Vice President, the Society met at the house of Capt. Postlewait's, in the town of Lexington, on the 7th day of March.

Resolved, That the next Fair, shall take place at Capt. John Fowler's Garden, on the LAST THURSDAY in May.

The following premiums for the next Fair were voted:—

For the best Bull,	a Silver Cup
the best Cow,	the same.
the best 2 year old Bull,	the same.
the best 2 year old Cow,	the same.
the best yearling Bull,	the same.
the best yearling Heifer,	the same.
the best Bullock,	the same.
the best merino Ram imported or not,	the same.
the Ram exhibiting the best wool for Blanketing, with the heaviest fleece,	the same.
the best Boar,	the same.
the largest and best Cheese of domestic manufacture,	the same.
the best piece of Domestic Woolen Cloth to contain at least 20 yards,	the same.
the best piece of home made Linen of not less than 20 yards,	the same.
To the distiller who shall make 100 gallons of the best Whisky, a specimen, with satisfactory certificates, &c. to be produced,	the same.

At a meeting of the same Society, April 21 1817,

It was Resolved, that The premiums for a Bull of two years old include those calves in 1815—and for one year old those calves in 1816—The judges having due regard to the difference in their ages.

THOS. T. BARR—Sec'y.

#### Jessamine County, set.

Taken up by John Shelton, Jessamine county, near Highgate mill, on the Curd's road, one black mare, 4 years old next spring, a small star in the forehead, a scar on her withers, occasioned by the festaloe, a white spot behind her ears, left hind foot white about 15 bands high. Appraised to \$35 before me this 7th day of February, 1817.

RICHARD LAFON, J.P.C.  
A COPY. TESTE. D. B. PRICE, clk. 13

#### New and Cheap Goods.

#### JOSEPH I. LEMON,

Has just received and now opening at his store, on Mill-street, a neat and

#### General Assortment of British, India and French GOODS,

Of the latest importations, Selected by himself in Philadelphia, which he offers for sale, at low advance, for cash April 28. 1791

To the widows and heirs of the officers, seamen and marines of the late U. States brig of war *Epervier*.

#### AN ACT

For the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen and marines who were lost in the United States' brig *Epervier*.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the widows, if any such there be, and in case there be no widow, the child or children, if there be no child, then the parents or parent, and if there be no parent, then the brothers and sisters of the officers, seamen and marines who were in the service of the United States, and lost in the brig *Epervier*, shall be entitled to, and receive, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum equal to six months pay of their respective deceased relatives aforesaid, in addition to the pay due to said deceased on the 14th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, to which day the arrears of pay due the deceased shall be allowed and paid by the accounting officers of the Navy Department.

[Passed 3d of March, 1817.]

The amount of six months extra pay authorized by the above act of Congress, will be paid to the legal claimant's upon application to the Navy Department, Washington, when they shall severally transmit a certificate of marriage duly authenticated in behalf of a widow, a certificate of baptism and of the parish record in behalf of orphan children, a certificate of the relationship of brother or sister duly attested by a magistrate of the county, proving incontestably the kindred and just claim under the said act—As no intermediate agency is necessary in the case, claimants are requested to send their vouchers and papers direct to the Navy Department, and the money will be paid by checks upon the banks, in the neighborhood of their residence, without expense or deduction. Those who constitute attorneys will have to prove their identity, and affinity, to the officer, seaman or marine, and no letters of administration will be required or admitted in favor of a claim. The payment being specifically applied to the relations aforesaid, none other need to apply, and the strictest scrutiny will be observed when the application is not direct from the person designated in the law.

By order of the Secretary of the Navy.

BENJAMIN HOMANS.

Navy Department, 10th April, 1817.

N. B.—The same proofs and vouchers will be sufficient for the arrears of pay due on the 14th July, 1815, which will be paid by the fourth auditor of the Treasury Department.

\*The Printers of the Laws of the United States are requested to publish the above three successive weeks. 13-3t

#### DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

Additional Accountant's Office,  
September 27, 1816.

"It having been made the duty of this office by law, to adjust and settle all accounts in the War Department, which remained unsettled at the conclusion of the late war and are now unsettled—it is hereby made known to the officers of the late army, who have public accounts to settle, and to such non-commissioned officers and privates discharged, who have arrearages of pay due them, that by forwarding their papers, to this office by mail, their accounts will be settled, and the balances remitted, without incurring any expense by the appointment of an agent to transact their business for them. The heirs and representatives of deceased officers and soldiers of the late army are also informed, that by forwarding their papers to this office for any arrears of pay due the deceased, the accounts will be adjusted, and the balances be remitted free of expense."

The duties heretofore confided to the Additional Accountant having been assigned to this office, applications relative to the above notification will be addressed accordingly.

Treasury Department,  
Third Auditor's Office,  
PETER HAGNER, Auditor.

\*I have been given to understand that Bonaparte's conduct on board the Bellerophon had been such as rather to excite the good humor of all on board, so that his departure was not attended with the slightest mark of disrespect or disrespect, but with that kind of awful silence which accompanies the fatal close of a public execution.



# Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—  
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world—  
News from all nations lump'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, MAY 12.

The zeal which Mr. CLAY has manifested, in support of the cause of South American freedom, was a faithful representation of the feelings and sentiments of the whole western country on that subject. Few are the individuals on this side the mountains, whose hearts do not beat in union with the wishes and hopes of the struggling patriots of the south. A striking example of the universality of these feelings in this quarter, was given at the last session of Congress: Every western member, except one, voted against the law to prohibit our citizens from taking supplies or furnishing other aid to the patriots. Kentucky cannot but feel gratified by the compliment paid to her favorite son, in an official act of the Mexican Congress, not only because it was merited by Mr. Clay, but because it was occasioned by conduct on his part which every republican Kentuckian applauds.

If the election of Mr. WOLCOTT as chief magistrate of Connecticut, is not a decisive proof of an entire change of politics in that state, it furnishes incontestable evidence, at least, of the decline of federalism, and of the rapid progress of liberal political and religious principles, in a quarter hitherto enveloped in a thick gloom of error, bigotry, faction and sectarian intolerance. Mr. Wolcott has not, perhaps, abjured all his former federal sins; he may not be the sterling republican that we could wish him; but he has proved himself to be a patriot, by his zealous support of the late war, by his opposition to the violent anti-American conduct of the Hartford Convention party, and by the persecution which he has in consequence suffered from that party. He is the friend of religious liberty, of free government, of his country, of mankind. He would not, for party purposes, agree to dissolve the union, to paralyze the military energies of the nation, or to prostrate its honor and interests at the feet of the British monarch. There may be slight shades of difference between Mr. Wolcott and the republican party; but he is essentially one of them; and his elevation is a matter of sincere triumph to every republican patriot.

The recent success of the republican candidate for governor in Rhode Island, presents another broad stream of light in the benighted regions of the east, and is a sure presage of approaching universal political harmony among the various members of our happy union. Kentucky will always be among the foremost to receive into her arms the returning prodigals of the north.

WILLIAM T. BARRY, Esq. has been named as a suitable candidate to represent Fayette in the senate of Kentucky. We hope Mr. Barry will consent to serve. In the various honorable stations which he has filled; as a member of the state legislature, Speaker of the House, and Senator in Congress; he has given such cogent evidences of his practical republican principles, of his devotion to the people's rights, that his fellow citizens can look to him with confidence as a faithful representative of their sentiments in the senate.

The Western Citizen, we are happy to perceive, announces JESSE BLEDSOE, Esq. as a candidate to represent Bourbon in the state Senate. Mr. Bledsoe is an eminent lawyer in Paris, was formerly Secretary of the Commonwealth, and a member of the Senate of the United States. He has publicly, freely and fully expressed his opinion in favor of a new election of Governor, and the considerations which induced the formation of that opinion. In the correct spirit of a republican statesman, he has "learned to win the side," and asserted the right of the people to choose a Governor, in a case in which the letter of the constitution is at least doubtful or equivocal—the spirit manifestly in favor of a new election.

GEORGE M. BRUN, Esq. in a public speech to the people of Franklin, has declared his opinion too in favor of a new election of Governor and Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Brun, like Mr. Barry and Mr. Bledsoe, is a lawyer and statesman of distinction.

Mr. Sergeant, who was deputed to Europe to purchase specie for the National Bank, has communicated to that institution, intelligence of his having effected the object of his mission. Reif's Gazette states, that he has procured ten millions.

Mr. Jefferson has written a letter to De Witt Clinton, approving the enterprise for opening the Grand Canal in New-York.

THOMAS P. GROSVENOR, a leading federal member of Congress, recently died in Maryland.

## Latest Intelligence.

Two or three late arrivals at New-York, from Liverpool, have brought intelligence from England up to the 25th of March. That country was in a general state of discontent, and the government evidently much alarmed. Not only was the Habeas Corpus suspended until the first of July, but severe laws against seditious assemblies, against the sedition of the military, and for the protection of the person of the Prince Regent, had been passed. The cabinet had ordered the arrest of many persons, among whom was a Mr. Cushman, who was immediately executed. They had also directed the attorney general to prosecute Cobbett for a libel; and that celebrated writer, fearing an arrest, & perhaps a summary execution, had, with his two sons, succeeded in getting on board the American ship Importer, which is daily expected in New-York. The papers state, that the British ministers had announced a determination to commence prosecutions for all libels, so that the freedom of the English press, so much boasted of by the admirers of that nation, must be completely prostrated, or at least suspended.

The parliamentary debates had become peculiarly animated. The reports of the secret committees, of which we publish that of the commons, and the consequent suspension of Habeas Corpus, gave rise to the most intrepid and manly protests on the part of opposition. Mr. PEARSON, a member of the secret committee, admitted that dangers existed, but contended that the laws were sufficient to suppress them without the necessity of destroying the great bulwark of British liberties. Mr. BENNETT de-

nied that the constitution was in danger, and questioned the facts stated in the report of the secret committee. He said, "they complained of seditious libels; but where was the attorney general? Why did he not prosecute the authors? They speak of a conspiracy to surprise the soldiers, to seize the tower, to cut down the bridges. Who were the conspirators? Six men mounted in a chariot, carrying in a stocking their munitions of war! They set forth a manufactory of pikes; and a person has offered to prove that these pretended pikes were intended to form a railing round a garden. They speak of funds which are at the disposal of traitors, and they find a sum of ten pounds; and it is after allegations, so contemptible, that they propose a bill to suspend not only the trial by jury, but all trial! He would not grant such a power to a military who had never soiled their hands with the blood of their fellow citizens; and yet it was asked for those who had already criminally abused the same power!" Lord CASTLE-REAGH, nettled at this pointed and severe accusation, rose and declared, not in the most gentlemanly style, that if the member meant to charge him with having dipped his hands in the blood of his countrymen, he asserted a falsehood. The Speaker interposed, and said that if the member imputed an act of criminality to the government in general, it was not an infraction of the rules of the house; but if the charge were meant for an individual member, it was a direct breach of those rules. Mr. BENNETT said he should be the last man to retract what he had an intention to say; but as a man of honor, he did not hesitate to declare that he had intended to speak generally. He had referred to cruelties committed in the court of the palace at Dublin, when the writ of Habeas Corpus was formerly suspended. The Lord Advocate of Scotland mentioned a conspiracy in Glasgow, the members of which had bound themselves by oath, under penalty of death for a breach, to use all their efforts, moral and physical, to obtain for every Englishman, not tainted with crime or madness, over the age of 21, the right to a free and equal representation, and annual parliaments. Many persons had been arrested for this conspiracy. Sir FRANCIS BURNES declared that he saw no conspiracy, but that of ministers to create a false alarm, to calumniate the innocent, and to prevent a reform, the only measure that could save the country. The secret committees had talked of the Spencean societies. Sir FRANCIS said that the present discontents were not imputable to Spencean principles, but to the profligate system of ministerial Expense, which he apprehended would continue in full force.

The English opposition papers abound in expressions, in every variety of form, of disapprobation of the high handed measures of government. They had formally announced the death of Habeas Corpus, leaving his other half, the Trial by Jury, in a most deplorable situation. In Manchester, on the 10th of March, 20,000 discontented people assembled, to proceed in a body to London, to "undermine the Prince Regent;" 60 or 70,000 arrived in the course of the day. The military had arrested 2,000 of them; a part of these people, however, had set out for London, but were prevented from going far. It has become certain, that the military will march England in the blood of her own people, in order to suppress the rising spirit of dissatisfaction & independence among them; and we apprehend that they will be too successful in doubly rivetting the chains of tyranny on that oppressed and worn down nation.

Great distress prevailed in Ireland for want of provisions; riots had occurred in some places; but ministers had, nevertheless, refused to suspend the distillation of grain.

Despatches from Mr. Adams to our government, and from the British cabinet to Mr. BARRY, were received by the late arrivals at New-York.

A revolution is said to have successfully taken place, on the 5th of March, in Pernambuco, a northern province of Brazil. The people of that province if the news be true, have thrown off the chains of Portuguese monarchy, and declared themselves independent.

BALTIMORE, April 25. It gives us sincere pleasure to be able to state, that D. A. Smith, Esq. whose credits we learn, has experienced a temporary embarrassment, is now enabled by the liberal aid of the Directors of the Office of Discount and Deposit in this city, to proceed to meet his payments with punctuality—we feel it due to Mr. Smith, as well as to the credit of the Mechanic's Bank, of which he has long been an active officer, to declare, and we do it on the authority of the Directors, that the claims of the Bank on Mr. Smith have been entirely liquidated.

We are assured that Mr. Smith's means are abundant to pay his debts, and all who know him are perfectly satisfied of his disposition to do so. It is indeed much to be regretted, that any suspension should have taken place, because it is believed to have been unnecessary.

The Canadians, it appears, are about to form a canal from Kingston to La Chine, by the river Rideau. Another is also in contemplation, to extend from La Chine to Montreal—which will effect a communication between Lake Ontario and the river St. Lawrence.

New-York, April 27, Noon. The Pacific captain BOWNE, as usual, has arrived in a very short passage; and having sailed from Liverpool on the 28th of last month, brings us a load of papers &c. up to that date.

Lord Holland, in the House of Lords, on the 28th ult. moved for the production of several papers, with a view to inquire into the truth of the complaints made in the statement of M. Montholon, relative to the treatment of Bonaparte at St. Helena. The motion was opposed by Earl Bathurst, who contended that he was subjected to no restrictions but such as were essential to his safe custody, and that the privations enumerated in that document were, in some cases, self-imposed, and in others unfounded. The motion was negatived without a division.

It appears from the London papers that some hostile news had been received over land from Algiers, which created a rumor that Lord Exmouth was to be sent out to give the Dey another warning.

The suspension of import duty on rice in England from America, is to continue until April, 1818.

The latest London paper complains of hordes of pirates infesting the Mediterranean.

The Morning Chronicle contains a correspondence between Cobbett and Mr. Lockhart, ending with a challenge from the latter, which was declined by the former.

LONDON, March 18. BONAPARTE.

In the last page of our paper will be found a curious letter copied from the Morning Chronicle of to-day, and purporting to be addressed to Sir Hudson Lowe by order of Bonaparte.

He tells us through count Montholon that "he repaired voluntarily and freely

to England, with the view of living there a private individual, under the protection of the British laws."

He describes the convention of the 24 August as the coalition of the four greatest powers for the oppression of a single man.

He then appeals to each of the sovereigns of Austria, Russia, and Prussia; and conceives that if he had been in the power of either, he would have been entitled not only to protection but to gratitude.

For the sake of more clearness, we shall state the heads of the charges (A) and secondly the refutations, (B).

(A) 1. The charges are, that he has been exposed to additional restrictions with respect to the space allotted him for exercise.

2. That at those hours most proper for exercise, all ingress or egress from Bonaparte's residence, Longwood, are interdicted.

3. That he was prevented from procuring such books as he may want, or from subscribing to the Journals.

4. That he is not allowed to send a sealed letter to the prince Regent, nor to correspond with nor receive letters from his wife, friends, or relatives.

5. That he is debarred the means of writing an account of his former acts.

6. That the sum for his maintenance has been reduced to 8000*l.* a year; and that the supplies for his table are scanty and inadequate.

Such are the charges. The refutations are as follows:

(B) During the first period of his confinement he had a circumference of no less than 12 miles to ride or walk in without the attendance of any officer—which range had not been reduced till it had been found that he had abused that confidence reposed in him by tampering with the inhabitants. That range was now reduced to eight miles instead of twelve, and within that boundary he might at present walk without the attendance of any Officer. Beyond those limits he might govern any part of the island, attended by an officer of rank not lower than a Captain in the army.

2. Though he has not free passage through the island after sunset the way at any hours, walk in his garden. Sentinels were stationed there after sunset, and he expressed his dislike to walk when he was thus watched. Sir H. Lowe, with every desire to attend to his wishes, after that, fixed the sentinels in places where they would not look on him. Would any one wish these sentinels to be removed altogether just at the time when it was most likely that he should escape?

3. Soon after Bonaparte's arrival at St. Helena, he expressed a wish for some books to complete his library, and a list was made out by General Bonaparte himself, and transmitted to this country—This list was sent to an eminent French bookseller in this town, with orders to supply such of the books as he had, and to obtain the rest from other booksellers. As several of the books were not to be obtained in London, the bookseller was desired to write to Paris for them. He accordingly obtained some of them from Paris, but others of them could not be obtained. These books to the amount of 13 or 1400*l.* worth, were sent with an explanation of the circumstances which prevented the others from having been sent.

The newspapers have been refused, from a knowledge that attempts have been made, through them, to hold correspondence with him.

4. He might have sent any letter to the prince regent but not sealed. The Ministers, who are responsible, must know the nature of such a letter, but it would certainly have reached his royal highness. He may likewise send and receive letters from his wife or relations, but they must be opened; they will then be sent as addressed. Only one of his relations, his brother Joseph, has written to him, and that letter was forthwith forwarded to him.

5. No attempt has been made to prevent him from writing any account of his life.

6. Eight thousand a year has been deemed a fair permanent allowance for his maintenance; but Sir Hudson Lowe thinking the establishment of Bonaparte could not be provided for under 12,000*l.* a year, the latter sum was immediately agreed to.

With respect to provisions and wine it need only be stated, that for nine persons, the number connected with Bonaparte, there are allowed eleven dozen of wine, claret, champagne, &c. weekly.

From the Norfolk Herald, April 28.

## HIGHLY IMPORTANT. Revolution in Brazil.

By a gentleman who arrived here in his Herald, from Barbadoes, we are informed, that the province of Pernambuco, [in Brazil] had revolted, and declared itself independent of the Brazilian government. Our informant who is a resident of the town of Pernambuco, which place he left on the 13th of March, states, that this revolution was brought about by the concurrence of the military with the citizens, on the 6th of March. It commenced at the barracks, where a colonel of artillery attempted to put some officers of the regiment stationed there, under arrest, one of them ran him thro' with a sword; and the principal aid of the Governor arriving and endeavouring to harangue the troops he was instantly shot. A general beat to arms ensued, the militia were called out, but they, as also a promiscuously armed population (as various in his character as its color) joined the military, and by 5 o'clock in the evening, this armed multitude was in possession of the town, when patrols and guards were immediately established to prevent individual plunder and violence.

The Governor and the heads of the Provincial Government, had taken refuge in the principal fort, which was given up without opposition early the following morning to the popular party. On the morning of the 9th March, the Governor and his suit embarked for Rio Janeiro, being also permitted to carry his personal property along with him.

On Friday the 7th of March, a provisional government was adopted, consisting of five distinct executive departments, viz. one for the Judiciary, one for Commerce, one for Agriculture, one for Military and one for Ecclesiastical affairs; the chiefs of these departments having the title of "Patriotic Governors." The officers of the old government retain their places under the new order of things, with one or two exceptions of voluntary resignations.

The tidings of the revolution spread from the town to the interior, with the rapidity of lightning, and inspired the most enthusiastic joy among the proprietors and planters, who were

daily arriving in town for the purpose of declaring their unalterable adherence to the popular cause. Those who held public situations either civil or military under the former government were among the first to come forward and tender their adhesion to their new rulers.

With the exception of the colonel of artillery and the aid de camp before spoken of, no person of any note was killed; a few lives were lost among the struggling parties unconnected with the main body, caused rather by thoughtlessness and imprudence than from a deliberate wish to commit violence but as soon as the government was formed, every precaution was taken to protect persons and property, and all arms were collected and put into the possession of the government.

On the 13th of March, perfect harmony and tranquility prevailed; but Portuguese property or vessels were not allowed to leave the port. Preparations were making to place the forts and other points of defence in an effective state, and the pay of the military was considerably augmented.

It is believed that as soon as they may deem it expedient to adopt a permanent system of government, they will choose that of the U. States for their model. In the mean time they have forwarded despatches to our government which are understood to contain a minute narrative of their proceedings and views; soliciting an acknowledgment of their independence, and inviting an intercourse with them upon the most liberal and friendly terms. Similar communications have also been forwarded to London, for the consideration of the British government.

Commodore Taylor, with his blockading squadron, was off St. Jago, the 10th ult. and continued very seriously to annoy the Spanish commerce.

Rhode-Island is republican this year. Mr. Knight is elected governor by a respectable majority in opposition to governor Jones.

New-York, April 25.

## Late from England.

Arrived at this port, the ships Ann Maria, Wake, and Juno, from Liverpool.

By these arrivals the Editors have received Liverpool papers to the 14th, and London to the 12th ult. The most interesting articles they contain are extracted for this day's paper.

The above vessels brought about 6000 letters. American stocks were at par in England.

Flour and Cotton had advanced a little. The Prince Regent approved and signed on the 4th of March, the bill suspending the Habeas Corpus Act. Immediately after several persons who had been engaged in the late riots, were arrested, and a Mr. Cushman executed.

At Manchester, Birmingham, and in several of the manufacturing towns of Scotland, as late as the 10th and 11th of March, large bodies of the people had assembled and manifested riotous dispositions.

The weather in England, during the month of February, and the first 13 days in March, had been unusually severe and tempestuous; and we are sorry to learn that several American vessels had been lost on the European coast.

The Liverpool Mercury of the 14th March, states, that there were then in that port 600 sail of vessels, out of which from a moderate calculation, there were upwards of 350 ready for sea.

A letter from a member of Parliament, to his correspondent in Liverpool, states, that it is the intention of government to reduce, without delay, the present high duty on rice imported from foreign countries, to the same rate which is now payable on that article imported from British plantations—[7 1/2 per cent.]

LONDON, March 7.—In the debate last night, Mr. WELLESLEY POLE stated, that "the Mint was now receiving gold from the Bank, to be coined, for the purpose of enabling them to resume cash payments. The Bank has also taken measures to recall silver tokens."

There is an innovation in the mode of calling meetings in the counties. We mean the practice of including in the requisitions for county meetings, the mass of the inhabitants. Formerly the Requisition ran thus—"The Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and Freeholders." None but the Freeholders were summoned. Now the call is extended to the inhabitants in general, of whom the freeholders must be the minority.

The Funds are lower this morning, on account of the number of the late purchasers and speculators realizing the great profits that have accrued.

LONDON, March 12.—About 12 o'clock last night intelligence was received at Lord Sidmouth's office that several hundred persons were collected in Skinner street, determined to rescue Cushman as soon as he should be brought out in the morning. Orders were immediately given in consequence from Lord Sidmouth's office, that the troops should be at their stations this morning as early as five o'clock. It is probable that the peace of the town was very much owing to this arrangement.

LIVERPOOL, March 12.

The Times of Wednesday, says, that last Friday evening an express was received at the home secretary of state's office, the purport of which was of such a nature, as immediately to induce government to despatch one of the police magistrates and a king's messenger to Manchester, for the apprehension of persons suspected of high treason—four persons were taken up, and a search instituted after others.

The fall of stock is ascribed to the disorders and arrests at Manchester.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 3.

## PETITIONS FOR REFORM.

Sir F. BURDITT, moved that the petitions which lay on the floor, signed by nearly a million of subscribers, should be received. (There appeared to be nearly a waggon load; they almost covered the floor of the house; we understand there were 600.) The Speaker—Bring them up. (A laugh.) It appeared that a great proportion of the petitions were printed. The Speaker informed the hon. Baronet that he must take all such back; one was also discovered to be addressed to the prince regent, which was likewise ordered to be returned. The speaker suggested the propriety of proceeding with the petitions on some future day. Sir Francis acquiesced. A member discovered that one whole column of signatures was in the same hand writing, and that many signatures were detached from the petitions. Sergeant Best insisted that this circumstance was a gross contempt of the house. The debate on the question, whether the petitions should lie on the table, was adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 7.

The Earl of Liverpool moved the third reading of the reasonable practices bill; but Lord Holland having pointed out some errors, it was, after a short discussion, postponed till Monday, in order to allow time for correcting them. The army and navy sedition bill was read a third time, passed and sent back to the Commons for their concurrence in an amendment made by their Lordships.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 7.

Lord Cochrane intimated, that it was his intention, on an early day, to submit to the house certain resolutions for the purpose of reducing the interest of the funded debt, in the degree that the rents of land and the price of all commodities had been reduced.

Sir F. BURDITT postponed his notice for the resumption of the debate on reform petitions till Wednesday.

It is said that a criminal information has been filed against Cobbett, for a libel in one of his recent publications. Indeed, it appears from Lord Sidmouth's speech, in the house of lords, that the great law officers have directions to prosecute all libellers, where there is a possibility of bringing them to conviction.

We are sorry to say that there were some riotous proceedings at Maryport, on Saturday night, originating in the exportation of provisions. A tumultuous assembly emptied a small vessel loaded with potatoes, which were carried off; and on Tuesday the rioters proceeded to Allonby, and carried off a considerable quantity of flour, and about 11 tons of oatmeal, the road between Allonby and Maryport was much strewn with the meal. Wednesday an alarm was given that they were on their road to Skiburness, where there was a considerable quantity of grain—Thursday morning a party of the cavalry lying at Maryport, went off to the disturbed places: a number of special constables were also appointed, and every precaution was adopted to protect property.

Projects are suggested in the American papers for the formation of canals to connect Lake Erie with the Hudson river, & Lake Michigan with the Mississippi.

It is a lamentable fact, that nearly 20,000 barrels of American flour have been lost in the late tempestuous weather; being nearly a fifth of the whole exportation.

Letters lately received from Trieste state, that a very brisk trade is carried on in that port, in consequence of large exportations of fire arms and sabres from thence to South America.

## WAR DEPARTMENT.

SECTION OF MILITARY LANDS.

All persons entitled to Military Bounty Lands for services rendered the United States during the late war, would do well to recollect the notice given from this branch of the War Department, so long since as the 23d of August, 1815, and which has been repeated in the public newspapers many times since that date, viz:

"A land warrant will not be issued to an executor nor to an administrator. The government of the United States has not authorized any person to act as an agent for the purpose of transacting any part of the business relative to the obtaining Military Land Warrants; which will, as usual, be issued gratis at the war department; nor does it recognize any pretended Land Office for such purposes, nor any other agency of that nature, in any state of the American Union."

"August 22, 1815." In addition to the above, it may be proper to remind applicants of the clauses above referred to, that their letters and documents need not be addressed to any individual at the seat of government, but name, but simply to "The Secretary of War, Washington City D. C." Their communication should contain the address to which the reply ought to be transmitted.

April 28 19 3

## DOCTOR ROGERS,

Having removed to Lexington, will practice

Medicine and Surgery, In their various branches. His office is on Short street, three doors south of Main-cross street, near Campbell's tavern.

Lexington, May 7. 19—4

## L. R. A. C.

A quarterly communication of the

Lexington Royal Arch Chapter,

Will be held at their Hall in Lexington, on Monday the 25th inst. at ten o'clock, A. M. Companions are requested to be punctual in their attendance. By order of the M. E. H. P.

T. G. PRENTISS, Sec. 19 3

May 6, 1817.

## Take Notice.

A few days prior to the Fayette February court, I was in Lexington, where I lost my horse, saddle and bridle, and at said court found my horse in the street pen, where he remained till after sundown. The saddle I have never heard of. Those any person knowing any thing of it, will make it known to Robert Menzies, at the Kentucky Gazette Office, or to myself. I have a silver head and canting, silver rings, quilted in front, and lined with red. Made by John Brian, whose name, I think, is under the skirt. I will reward any person for their trouble for the delivery of said saddle. April 17. 19 3 JAMES P. RUCKER.

## Julius Guinand.

WATCH-MAKER,

MAIN-STREET—LEXINGTON—NEAR POST-OFFICE.

THURDAY'S INN,

Has for sale, an assortment of the most fashionable

WATCHES & JEWELRY,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

—ALSO—

Clock & Watch Materials,

OF THE BEST WORKMANSHIP,

All of which will be sold at reduced prices.

MAIN SPRINGS, STEEL HANDS,

VERGES—polished, PUZZE CHAINS,

Do. ENGLISH, CHAIN HOOKS,

GOLD HANDS,

Together with all kinds of

Watchmakers' & Jewellers' Tools,

&c. &c.

Just received and for Sale, a small assortment of

SILVER & GOLDEP- COIRD & BRAID,

AULETTS, LACE.

SWORD KNOTS,

Together with a few SASHES, of different qualities, which will be sold low for cash.

May 8, 1817. 19 3

## Lost,

ON the Limestone or Curds road, a POCKET BOOK, with Bank Notes to the amount of ten dollars, one note on Thomas Lillard to the amount of eighty dollars, with credit to the amount of thirty-five dollars; one note on James Boid, to the amount of sixty dollars, with credit on it. Any person finding and delivering it to James Caldwell in Lexington, shall receive a generous reward.

10 BRUCE S. CALDWELL.



## Advertisement.

I AM authorised by Mr. Francis Patterson of Green County, Ohio, to make sale of the LOT of GROUND adjoining the Baptist Meeting House, in Lexington, known on the plan of the said town by the number 20. It is an inlet about 65 feet on Main street, and extends to Short-street, having the same front on each street.

This Lot will be sold on reasonable terms; and those wishing to obtain Lots to build on in Lexington, should make early application for this, as there are but few unimproved Lots in the place more desirable.

CHAS. HUMPHREYS.  
Lexington, Dec. 5, 1816. 59—tf

## Lexington Lancaster

### SCHOOL and ACADEMY.

IT is with much pleasure I inform the inhabitants of this town and vicinity, that by the first of January, I shall have my NEW SEMINARY in a building to be occupied by all my school—the rooms will be large, comfortable and well fitted for the purpose of teaching—the male and female departments separate, an accommodation that heretofore I have not had in my power to render. Having formed a connection with three gentlemen, whose acquisitions entitle them to my highest confidence, I trust it will be in our power to give unlimited satisfaction to all who may favor the institution with their patronage.

In the female Academy will be taught English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Composition, Music and Drawing.

Terms of Tuition in the Lancaster School, 4 dollars per quarter, Books, Writing Paper, Slates, &c. furnished. In the other departments, 6 dollars per quarter, [music and drawing separate charges] nothing furnished except pens and ink. Semi-annual examinations will be held, and a regular set of Books kept in the Lancaster School, showing the progress of the children in that department. A vacation of two weeks will be given after each examination. J. P. ALDRIDGE.

December 18, 1816—53.

\* The number of teachers, the several improvements in the Lancaster School and the great expense of the establishment will it is presumed, be a sufficient apology for the small alteration in the terms of tuition. A limited number of poor children of respectable parents, will as usual be received and taught gratis.

## Indian Queen Tavern.

### BENJ. LANPHEAR,

Formerly keeper of the Boston Coffee House, HAS the pleasure of informing his friends and the public, that he has opened that large and elegant house built by Patterson Bain, Esq. on the corner of Main-Cross and Short Streets, in Lexington, Kentucky, where he intends devoting his whole attention to accommodate and please those who shall honor him with their custom.

Lexington, 1st Jan. 1817. 1—tf

## THE RED RIVER

### IRON WORKS,

ARE now in full blast; great alterations having been made for the better in the FURNACE, and she is now making metal of a superior quality. The FORGE is entirely new, and in high operation; making BAR IRON equal, if not greatly superior to Dorsey or any other imported Iron. Any orders left with Mr. Macnean, at my Iron Store in Lexington, will be executed with neatness and dispatch, having employed the best workmen the country can afford. The IRON STORE at Lexington will be constantly supplied with IRON and CASTINGS for the convenience of merchants, mechanics and farmers. Patterns left there will meet a speedy conveyance to the works.

THOMAS DEYE OWINGS.  
Lexington, December 21. 53 tf

## NOW IN THE PRESS,

And will be ready for Subscribers in a short time

### The Beauties of Divine Poetry,

or

### A Book of Appropriate Hymns

### AND

### SPIRITUAL SONGS,

For the use of all Saints;

Principally Original or Altered.

### BY THE REV. M. SMITH.

\* Author of the view of the British Possessions in North America, and history of the War, &c. &c.

Those who have any DIVINE SONGS on hand which ought to be published, will please to send them to this office as soon as convenient, that they may be printed, with the names of the Author. It is intended to have this work elegantly executed—it will contain nearly 300 pages of 24mo. bound in different style, calculated to suit subscribers and purchasers. The price will be from 75 cents to 1 dollar.

N. B. Subscription received at this office  
Lexington April 4th. 14—tf

## CARDING & FULLING

At Royle's Factory, on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington.

Wool carded at 6d. per pound.

Also, Fulling and finishing Cloths, Linseys, &c. in the best manner, at all times, having water the year round.

## For Sale,

quantity of very strong coarse Sattinets, very suitable for Negroes clothing, and some Woolens.

THOMAS ROYLE.  
August 15, 1816. 37—tf

## SELLING OFF,

FOR approved negotiable paper, on a credit of 4 and 6 months, the following articles, which were laid in at reduced prices, at New-Orleans, and will be sold equally low, in order to close the concern—

- 50 Crates Queens Wares, repacked, breakage taken out and assorted
- 10 Barrels 4th proof Brandy
- 8 Quarter Casks, London Particular Tenneriffe Wine
- 4 Barrels Port Wine
- 12 Boxes Claret, choice quality
- 6 do Vin de grave
- 6 do Champagne
- 10,000 lbs. Green Coffee, in Bags and Barrel
- 10 Barrels Brown Sugar
- 6000 lbs. Best Green Coperas
- 25 Boxes Raisins
- 25 do French Peaches
- 2 Boxes Parmesan Cheese
- 10 Barrels Mackerel
- 10 Kegs Scotch Herring
- 20 do Pickled Salmon
- 40 Ton Swedish Iron
- 500 lbs. German Steel
- 1 Box Onions Pine
- An Invoice of Hardware
- A quantity of Logwood and 40 Barrels Rozin—Also 40 Boxes Bakewell's Glassware—at cost and carriage.

J. P. SCHATZEL & Co.  
Feb. 21

## Elizabeth Keiser,

CAN ACCOMMODATE a few gentlemen with PRIVATE BOARDING and LODGING—opposite the Episcopal Church.

March 24, 1817. 2—tf

## DOCTOR DUDLEY

HAS removed to Jordans Row, where he occupies the building adjoining Mr. Worsley, being the third house from Mr. Coyle's corner.

Lex. March 29. 13—Sm.

## For Sale,

TWO HUNDRED and FIVE acres of first rate LAND, about eighty acres cleared, on which is a good Dwelling-house, Kitchen, Loom-house, Negro house, Spring-house, new Barn and Hen-house, &c. One hundred and eighty-three bearing Apple-trees, chiefly choice grafted fruit, Pear-trees, Cherry-trees, Damson-trees, and excellent never-failing water. Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises, five miles from Lexington, about half mile east of the Lexington road.

Nov. 12.

A. BAINBRIDGE. 47—tf

## JULIUS GUINAND Watchmaker.

HAS for sale an assortment of the most fashionable

## Watches and Jewellery

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

—ALSO—

### Clock and Watch Materials

OF THE BEST WORKMANSHIP;

All of which will be sold low at reduced prices.

He keeps his shop two doors below Capt. Postlethwaits tavern, formerly occupied by Dr. Goswell as a shop and residence, where he makes and repairs CLOCK and WATCHES in the best and neatest manner.

Lexington, Sept. 23.

39

## To my Friends and the Public in general

JOHN MARSH has again commenced his SPINNING BUSINESS. He has in his employment workmen of the best kind.—Cotton. Yarn for sale of the best quality, and as cheap as in the western country. I also wish to inform the public that I have ready for sale, one SPINNING THROSTLE of 108 spindles, with all the necessary preparation machinery; and will have finished by the first of January, 1807, two more machines of the same amount. Those persons wishing to purchase Machinery, can also be accommodated with a first rate workman to superintend their business.

42— October 14.

## FOR SALE,

ON a long credit, by giving bond and approved security, an

## Elegant New Carriage.

Apply to THOMAS T. TODD, Lexington, or JOHN TODD, near Walnut-Hill.

40—

## John Norton,

### DRUGGIST,

[Opposite the Insurance Bank, Main st. Lexington]

HAS received an extensive assortment of Fresh Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumes, Pocket and Key Instruments, Scarificators, Spring and Crown Lancets, Scales and Weights, &c. Physicians, Merchants and the public, will be supplied on the lowest terms, wholesale or retail. He has on hand 2000lb. Stone Ochr, which he will sell low for cash.

August 17, 1816.

34—

## B. KARRICK, TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has again removed to his old stand on Main-cross street, next door to Mr. Shaw's Hat Factory, where his old customers and others can have their work done in the neatest and most fashionable manner and on the best terms.

TWO OR THREE APPRENTICES wanted.

Dec. 16. 31

## Partnership Dissolved.

### THE PARTNERSHIP OF

### Ashton, Beach and Neille,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent—All those having demands on the firm, are requested to apply to Ashton and Beach for the same—all indebted to the firm are to make payment to Ashton and Beach, who are authorised to receive the same.

R. ASHTON,  
JOSEPH BEACH,  
HUGH NEILLE.

Lexington, March 24, 1816

10—

## The Coach Making Business.

In all its various branches, is still carried on at the old stand by ASHTON & BEACH, where Carriages, Gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired on the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

## NEW GOODS,

### CHEAP FOR CASH.

### E. WARFIELD

Has just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening at his Store, Main-street, Lexington, an elegant assortment of Merchandise, which he is determined to sell low, wholesale or retail for Cash—he has fresh Teas, and many India goods that have been very scarce for some time past—such as Senshuas, Lute-strings, Sursuckers, India Mulls, plain and figured China ware, &c. &c. together with an elegant assortment of fancy goods, suitable to the season.

May 10, 1816.

20tf

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

### TO THE LADIES.

THE Lexington Manufacturing Company are desirous of obtaining a quantity of fine bleached Linen and Cotton RAGS, which are necessary to enable them to manufacture the important article of fine Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and might be avoided if the patriotism or economy of the ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to adopt the customs of the ladies in the eastern states, viz. to keep a Rag Bag, which is usually hung up in a place convenient for the purpose, and in which are deposited the Rags that almost daily appear in every large family.—At the end of the year your Rag bags thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum for pin-money, and greatly aid the important manufacturing of your state.

Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached Linen or Cotton Rags—and a price in proportion for coarser quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp. Apply at the Lexington Manufactory or to

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815.

48—tf

## FOR SALE,

72½ Acres first rate LAND—32 acres cleared, 2 situated one mile west of Lexington. Possession (if sold) can be given immediately, and if not sold it will be rented about the middle of February. Apply to me on Water-street, Lexington.

D. H. 51 tf

WM. TOD.

## SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best

## DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.

Commissionaries, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase these articles either for the foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES,

Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for TALLOW,

HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes & Pot Ashes, at the above factory.

41 October 10, 1814

## LEXINGTON MANUFACTORY

THE Proprietors of this Extensive establishment are happy in announcing to the public that their Buildings are completed and their Machinery in full operation.

They are ready to receive orders for all kinds and quantities of BROAD CLOTHS, CASIMERS, PLAINS, FLANNELS, COATINGS, BLANKETS & NEGRO CLOTHS; also FELTINGS for papermakers, BILLIARD CLOTHS &c.—Also every description of PRINTING, WRAPPING and WRITING PAPER, PASTE BOARDS, FULLERS BOARDS, SHEATHING PAPER, &c. Also, RECORD PAPER, and BLANK PAPER of superior quality of any description or to imitate any colour and quality at short notice.

Having spared no labour or expense in procuring the best Machinery and Workmen in this country and from Europe, the proprietors are confident that every article of their manufacture shall be equal in quality to any imported from Europe or manufactured in the United States.

In consequence of their having on hand a large stock of wool, the proprietors do not wish to receive more at present, but will want all they can obtain in a few months, for which they will give the highest prices paid in any part of America. They will however at all times exchange the goods of their Manufactory for Wool or Rags. Persons desirous of selling stock or purchasing, or ordering goods, will please apply at said factory, or to J. C. & M. D. RICHARDSON, or J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

August 27, 1816. 36

## The Third Volume

### Of Bradford's Edition of the

### LAW OF KENTUCKY.

THIS work is now in the press, and the printing nearly finished. The publication will be delayed a few weeks, in order to add to it the laws of the ensuing session of the general assembly. It will then comprehend all the General Laws which have been passed since the publication of the second volume, and the three volumes contain the whole statute-laws of Kentucky.

We have on hand a few copies of the first and second volumes. Gentlemen wishing to provide themselves with a complete copy of the laws will do well by applying soon, as they will remain a very short time on hand when the third volume is published.

Nov 18 47

## Bear and Outer Skins

### WANTED.

SAM'L & GEO. TROTTER & Co.

OFFER the highest price in CASH for prime

### BEAR & OTTER SKINS,

Delivered at their Warehouse.

Lexington, Dec. 18. 1—

## SILVER PLATING.

ANDREW M. JANUARY and JOHN C. NUTTMAN, Have commenced the

### Silver Plating Business,

Opposite the Kentucky Insurance Company's Office, Main Street, Lexington, Kentucky, under the firm of

### JANUARY & NUTTMAN.

Where they have on hand an elegant assortment of PLATED WARE, consisting of *Bridle Bits, Stirrups, Spurs, Saddlery, Coach Mounting, &c.* which they will dispose of at wholesale or retail on moderate terms. Country Merchants and Saddlers will find it their interest to give them a call before they purchase. Old work replated in the best manner, and cash given for old Silver and Pewter.

N. B. John C. Nuttman will continue to execute

## ENGRAVING

Of all kinds, in the neatest manner, on application as above.

Lexington, Sept. 25. 40—tf

## ENTERTAINMENT.



## "Don't Give up the Ship."

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he still keeps a house of ENTERTAINMENT, at the old stand on Short street, between Limestone st. and the Court House, where he hopes by his attention, to merit a continuation of the support that has been so liberally given to the house, particularly by travellers and others.

JABEZ VIGUS.

Lexington, Feb. 14, 1817. 7—tf

## Rotterdam Hotel,

THE SUBSCRIBER

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the above

### WELL-KNOWN TAVERN,

### No. 124, North-Fourth-Street.

(Between Race and Vine streets.)

WHERE he will accommodate travellers, boarders, or lodgers, with private rooms, if required, either by the year, week, or day. He has extensive stabling, and buildings for horses and carriages; and hopes, by keeping the best liquors, and provisions, which the market affords, clean beds, and by constant attention to his customers to give general satisfaction, and merit a share of public patronage.

BUEL ROWLEY.

Philadelphia, Jan. 27, 1817. 12—7w

## Brass Foundry.

The subscriber informs his friends and the Public in general that he continues to carry on the Brass Founding business in all its various Branches, at the old stand formerly occupied by I. & E. Woodruff, on Main Street, and will always keep on hand an assortment of And Irons, Shovel and Tongs, Door Knockers, Candlesticks, &c. finished in the neatest manner; he will likewise cast Bells, and work for Mach nery on the shortest notice; he has also a Cup-Bo for casting Iron, all orders in that line will be punctually attended to. Grateful for past favors he hopes to merit a continuance of the same

EZRA WOODRUFF.

Lexington, July 9th, 1815. 28—

## FLLOUR, CORN.

QUANTITY of the above articles wanted, for which the highest price in CASH will be given—They must be delivered on the Ohio or Kentucky rivers, before the 1st of March next.

WILKINS & ERNEST.

They have on hand a small quantity of prime OR LEANS SUGAR by the barrel.

Lexington, December 23d, 1816.—52—tf



## Stills for Sale.

The Subscriber has on hand, Stills of different sizes and of the best quality, which he will sell low for cash. He has lately received from Philadelphia a quantity of Copper, which enables him to furnish

## Stills and Boilers

Of any size, at the shortest notice. He also continues to carry on the

## TINNING BUSINESS,

as usual—Two or three JOURNEYMEN TINNERS would be employed, to whom the highest wages will be given. M. FISHEL.

Lexington, October 1, 1816. 7—tf

## Exchange.

THE Subscriber has from one to two thousand dollars worth of carpenters and brick-layers work he wants done, for which he will give in exchange, the same amount in any kind of smiths work. Any person willing to undertake it, will please apply soon

THOS. STUDMAN.

Lexington, March 22. 12—5



HAVING commenced a FOUNDRY, in the town of Lexington, opposite Lewis Sanders Main street, wishes to inform his friends and the public in general, that he now carries it on in all its branches, that all kinds of BRASS AND IRON MACHINERY may be had on the shortest notice, and in the best manner also BELLS for Taverns, Court houses, &c.

All orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

I will give the highest price in CASH for thin cast Iron, Copper Brass and Pewter.

Lexington, Dec. 23d 1816—52—tf

## S. H. WOODSON,

HAS removed to Lexington with an intention to devote himself to the practice of Law. His office is kept in a front room of the brick building opposite Capt. Postlethwait's Inn.

1—tf Jan. 6, 1817.

## For Sale,

Seven lots on Water Street, beginning below Bradford & Bowles Steam Mill, to the corner of Spring street, opposite the Play-house, the whole containing 200 feet front on Water street, and upwards of 90 feet on Spring street: this ground will be so divided as to make Seven Lots, of about 29 feet each, but if more agreeable to purchasers, will be sold in larger lots.

One-third of the purchase money will be required in hand—the balance, a liberal credit will be given of one, two and three years. The title is unexceptionable, the situation on one of the most improving streets in Lexington.—Apply to

WILLIAM MACBEAN, or

JOHN WRIGGLESWORTH.

June 20, 1816 26 tf

## Tobacco.

1000 hhd. WANTED.—Enquire of

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Jan. 17. 3—tf

## Strayed or Stolen.

FROM the subscriber, on the 20th of this month living 5 1-2 miles from Lexington, on the Tate's creek road, a BLACK MARE, about 15 hands high, shod all round, very much rubbed with wagon gear, about 8 or